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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:47:25 ON 27 DEC 2006)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 17:47:41 ON 27
DEC 2006

L1 168615 S (HEPATITIS B)
L2 46398 S (HEPATITIS B SURFACE)
L3 17 S L2 AND (ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDE)
L4 10 DUPLICATE REMOVE L3 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L5 0 S L4 AND BSA?
L6 78 S L2 AND BSA?
L7 2 S L6 AND ALUM?
L8 2 DUPLICATE REMOVE L7 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L9 48 DUPLICATE REMOVE L6 (30 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L10 32 S L9 AND PD<2003

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ANSWER 18 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AN 1999:498586 CAPLUS

DN 131:167376

ED Entered STN: 11 Aug 1999

TI Immunoassay reagent and method

IN Takahara, Makoto; Hirata, Osamu; Tokunaga, Teiichi

PA Sekisui Chemical Co. Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM G01N033-543

ICS G01N033-543

CC 9-10 (Biochemical Methods)

Section cross-reference(s): 15

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 11218535	A	19990810	JP 1998-298093	19981020 <--
PRAI	JP 1997-326714	A	19971127		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
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JP 11218535	ICM	G01N033-543
	ICS	G01N033-543
	IPCI	G01N0033-543 [ICM,6]; G01N0033-543 [ICS,6]
	IPCR	G01N0033-543 [I,A]; G01N0033-543 [I,C*]

AB Insol. carrier-immobilized antibody or antigen treated with heat-denatured bovine serum albumin is prepared for quant. immunoassay of antigen or antibody with reduced nonspecific agglutination reaction. Thus, latex particles sensitized with anti-hepatitis B surface antigen and treated with heat-denatured BSA were prepared for detecting hepatitis B surface antigen in patient's serum. Similarly, immunoassay reagent for detecting anti-Treponema antibody and for diagnosis of syphilis was prepared and used.

ST immunoassay antigen antibody latex serum albumin

IT Immunoassay

(agglutination test; latex-immobilized antibody or antigen treated with heat-denatured bovine serum albumin for immunoassay of antigen or antibody)

IT Antigens

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(hepatitis B surface; latex-immobilized antibody or antigen treated with heat-denatured bovine serum albumin for immunoassay of antigen or antibody)

IT Carriers

(insol.; latex-immobilized antibody or antigen treated with heat-denatured bovine serum albumin for immunoassay of antigen or antibody)

IT Blood serum

Latex

Syphilis

Treponema

(latex-immobilized antibody or antigen treated with heat-denatured bovine serum albumin for immunoassay of antigen or antibody)

IT Antigens

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(latex-immobilized antibody or antigen treated with heat-denatured bovine serum albumin for immunoassay of antigen or antibody)

IT Antibodies

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bovine serum albumin for immunoassay of antigen or antibody)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, analysis
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST
(Analytical study); PREP (Preparation)
(latex-immobilized antibody or antigen treated with heat-denatured
bovine serum albumin for immunoassay of antigen or antibody)

IT Albumins, analysis
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
(serum; latex-immobilized antibody or antigen treated with
heat-denatured bovine serum albumin for immunoassay of antigen or
antibody)

IT 25322-68-3P, Polyethylene glycol
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST
(Analytical study); PREP (Preparation)
(latex-immobilized antibody or antigen treated with heat-denatured
bovine serum albumin for immunoassay of antigen or antibody)

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Phosphate buffered saline

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Phosphate buffered saline (abbreviated PBS) is a buffer solution commonly used in biochemistry. It is a salty solution containing sodium chloride, sodium phosphate and potassium phosphate. The buffer helps to maintain a constant pH. The concentration usually matches the human body (isotonic).

Applications

PBS has many uses because it is isotonic and non-toxic to cells. It can be used to dilute substances. It is used as a cellular cleaning solution. To ensure the prolonged dry-storage of immobilized-biomolecules like proteins, enzymatic proteins etc., PBS is used as biomolecule diluent since it can structure water around biomolecules immobilized to the solid surface. Such thin film of water prevents denaturing of biomolecules or conformational changes to them. Carbonate buffers may be used for the same purpose but with less effectiveness.

Additives can be used to add function. For example, PBS with EDTA is also used to disengage attached and clumped cells. Divalent metals such as zinc, however, cannot be added as this will cause precipitation. For these sorts of applications, Good's buffers are recommended.

Preparation

A 10 liter stock of 10x PBS can be prepared by dissolving 800 g NaCl, 20 g KCl, 144 g Na₂HPO₄ and 24 g KH₂PO₄ in 8 L of distilled water, and topping up to 10 L. The pH is ~6.8, but when diluted to 1x PBS it should change to 7.4.

On dilution, the resultant 1x PBS will have a final concentration : 137 mM NaCl, 10 mM Phosphate, 2.7 mM KCl, pH 7.4

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phosphate_buffered_saline"

Categories: Biochemistry stubs | Buffers

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